THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY, 26 JUNE, 1833.

The *Hero* from London 19th March, arrived this morning with the following passengers :—Mrs. Caldecott, Mrs. Bowen, Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Mann.

By this vessel we have received a file of the *Times* from the 4th to the 16th of March ; it affords however, little or no news of importance. The Irish Coercion Bill, as it is called, was read a first time in the House of Commons on the 5th of March. The majority in favor of ministers upon that occasion was 466 to 89 ; which leaves little doubt as to the ultimate success of the measure. The Debates in Parliament up to the 16th are perfectly destitute of general interest ; and the papers contain little or nothing else. The foreign intelligence too, is of very little importance. In Portugal the affairs of Don Pedro appear to be growing worse and worse every day ; and his departure from Oporto was hourly expected by the last accounts. For further particulars we must refer our readers to the following extracts.

TIMES—March 4.

There is, we believe, no reasonable doubt entertained that the bill for suppressing disturbances in Ireland will be carried, so far as the first and second readings go, by an immense majority, or that upon some of the most severe and least constitutional clauses there will be exhibited a strenuous and active, if not a successful, opposition. By the acceptance of the first and second reading of the bill its principle is, of course, approved of, and the *data* for the application of that principle are—first, that crimes against life and property in Ireland have for some time been prevalent to a degree which is neither compatible with the existence of society nor controllable by means of any existing law ; second, that such crimes have been caused or aggravated by the systematic political agitation of O'Connell and his partisans.

(Extracts from the Paris papers.)

We have received by express the *Austrian Observer* of the 23d ult., which contains the following notice, addressed by the Austrian Ambassador to the Reis Effendi. The Porte had already received direct information, confirming the pacific news it contains. Ibrahim Pacha had stopped the march of his army, and declared himself ready to conclude an armistice :—

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7.

"I hasten to announce to your Excellency, that by Lieut.-General Muravieff, who has returned from Alexandria, I have received from His Majesty's Consul-General a report by which he informs me of the manner in which he has executed the instructions I had the honour to transmit to him on the part of my Court, under date of January 6. These instructions reached M. d'Acerby, by a sloop of war, in sufficient time for him to combine his proceedings with those of General Muravieff, and Mehemet Ali was thus enabled to convince himself of the perfect identity of the views of the two Courts of the invariable friendship of the Emperor, my master, to the Grand Signior, and lastly of the warm interest he takes in whatever is connected with the welfare of this empire. Mehemet Ali positively declared to the Austrian Consul-General that he was ready to submit to his legitimate Sovereign, from whom he was expecting further orders. He received with the highest distinction Halli Pacha, who had been charged with overtures by the Porte, and has sent to his son positive orders to arrest his march. In transmitting this intelligence to your Excellency, I flatter myself that you will perceive in the communication a fresh proof of the real interest the Emperor takes in the restoration of peace and good order in the Ottoman empire, as well as of the efficacy of his efforts to contribute thereto.

"I have the honour, etc.,

"OTTENFELS."

March 5.

It appears that some persons who are largely engaged in money transactions in the city deny that discount on bills of exchange have been effected in any case so low as 1¼ or 1¾ per cent. We are assured, however, that business has actually been done to some extent at the rate of 1¾ per cent. But admitting what is contended, that the current market rate for bills of the first class cannot fairly be stated at lower than 2 per cent., that is still much too low to afford a proper remunaration to the capitalist ; the argument to be founded on it is exactly the same, and the cause is still to be sought of so unusual and unnotural a depreciation in the value of money. The simple fact is, we believe, from the most respectable concurrent testimony on the subject, that the principal, if not the sole cause of the depreciation is an over issue of paper from the Bank of England, wholly uncalled for by the circumstances of the money-market, the operation of which is to lower in value every man's property, in order that the usual high dividend may be secured to the proprietors of bank stock.

March 6.

We have received a letter from our intelligent correspondent at Madrid, dated the 21st ult., which, though it contains no new facts of importance, is not destitute of interest, as a description of existing parties and an indication of coming events.

According to our correspondent, the most perfect tranquillity prevails at present, not only in the Spanish capital, but over the Spanish portion of the peninsula. The seditious movements in the province of Leon, which had indeed never excited any great alarm, had been put down without difficulty or delay. In the capital a greater spirit of freedom prevailled than on any similar occasion for some years past. Masked bills and all the grotesque amusements of the carnival season had not only been permitted, but encouraged by the Court and the Ministry. In fact during the last days of the carnival, the entire population of the capital had the appearance of being engaged in one grand and noisy masquerade.

March 7.

One of the topics of discussion to-day in the city has been the formation of a club, which is understood to be projected by some men of great property, and some influence in Parliament, for the purpose of forcing on the Ministry measures for increasing the currency, which they consider to be the only cure for all the evils with which the country is afflicted. A preliminary meeting is said to have been held yesterday, at the house of Lord Western, for this purpose, at which nearly a hundred gentlemen attended, and that meeting was adjourned to this day, at the house of another member of Parliament, because the place in which they met was not sufficiently spacious for deliberation. We have not been able to collect many of the names of the individuals engaged in this project, but it is stated that among those who have more conspicuously taken the lead in it are Sir Charles Burrell, with Mr. Matthias and Mr. Thomas Attwood. If the numbers and ranks of the parties had not been represented here in so formidable a light as they have been, no attention would certainly have been paid in the city to the statement, for our best practical men would treat with utter ridicule the notion of a new issue of paper at a time when all are complaining that the rate of interest is depressed far lower than it ought to be. and fear that the redundance of capital will drive us once more into all the mad schemes and speculations of 1824 and 1825, with a repetition of all the fatal consequences to which they then led. As it is, they wait with some curiosity, and no small degree of anxiety, to ascertain in what way the project will further develop itself. We have heard it even said,—but this part of the project shocks all belief,—that it is proposed to have the further issues of paper (called for, according to the notions of the projectors, by the state of the country) inconverting either into gold or silver : in other words, that we are to adopt exclusively a paper circulation.

March 8.

Last night we received New York papers to the 17th ult, with intelligence from Washington to the 14th and from South Carolina to a recent date. Neither the Tariff Bill, which was introduced into the House of Representatives, nor the coercion bill which was precented to the Senate, had passed either of those assemblies. The Tariff Bill of the Government had been strongly opposed by both parties, and had undergone many important amendments. Not satisfied with its provisions, even thus changed, Mr. Clay had introduced another tariff bill into the Senate, which had met the views, and was to receive the support, of Mr. Calhoune, the senator from South Carolina. A Compromise was thus expected by some to be formed, and civil war prevented while others supposed that no tariff bill could be passed in the present session.

Mean while the Carolians had neither surrendered their confidence nor softened their hostility They had even rejected the proffered mediation of Virginia, and declared that the only thing they wanted from their friends were "men and rifles to oppose the Government," General Jackson has become extremely unpopular in the southern states. Resolutions have been passed in Virginia disapproving of his proclamations, in which, by way of insult, he is called Andrew Jackson, *Squire*.

March 9.

The spirit of the nation generally has taken such umbrage at the threatened supercession of all other law in Ireland by that which maintains the internal discipline of an army, that we at length entertain some hope of seeing the most obnoxious, and therefore impolitic, provisions of the bill—viz., those relating to courts-martial and private imprisonment—considerably modified by Ministers, if not wholly abandoned, in the progress of the measures through committee.

There is not an Irish member of the House of Commons at all conversant with the character and dispositions of his countrymen, who will not tell you, that however popular the army may be among the Irish when employed in its peculiar or executive line, there is no one circumstance so calculated to reanimate, in all their force, the dreadful associations and antipathies of 1798, as the revival on any extensive scale of the court-martial power. Names, with the vulgar, are endowed with magic influence. The name of a court-martial, in connexion with the trial of Irish political offences, recalls to the unforgiving peasantry the most terrible images of tyrannical, arbitrary, and licentious domination.

EXAMINER.—March 10.

By American papers of the date of the 16th ult., it appears that on the 12th Mr. Clay moved for leave to introduce a bill for modifying the tariff. By this bill it is provided, that a great number of articles may after the 30th Sept. 1833, be imported duty-free. Amongst which were bleached and unbleached linen ; manufactures of silk, or of which silk be the component or chief value ; worsted stuff goods, and other manufacres of silk and worsted. But after Sept. 1842, unmanufactured cotton, and a variety of other articles, should be imported duty free. That after Sept. 1833, in all cases where duties on imports shall exceed 20 per cent., one-tenth part of such excess shall be deducted, and in every succeeding year one other tenth part, till whole excess is deducted.

Further reductions will probably be made as the bill proceeds ; and the spirit of mere domination on the part of a considerable body of members, is not such as to induce them to "vindicate the dignity of the law," when they believe that the law itself is bad ; or enforce obedience to the unjust rule which they have prescribed, or make punishment for resisting the injustice precede the redress. On the other hand, it is clear from the speech of Mr. Clay that the South Carolinians are not in a position to exercise sovereign authority, at variance with the other State, and their own interests. Mr. Clay goes to the root of the thing, and shows in a way that will come home to the breeches pocket of men, that an independent sovereignty will be accompanied with most distressing charges, in a word, that the Carolinians would pay more for their whistle than sensible people love to do. The opinion is that differences will quietly subside.

Marriage of the Duchess de Berri.—The *Tribune* says "It is now positively stated that the child of which the Duchess de Berri is about to become the mother, owns for its father M. de Bourmont, who accompanied her in her excursions in Vendee. The proof of this is to be found in the correspondence which was seized at Nantes upon the heroine of Blaye, and from which it appears that the marriage was to have taken place in Italy as soon as her Royal Highness was set at liberty. We do not at all vouch for the truth of this intelligence. It is true that there have been rumours of *liaisons* between the Duchess and M. A. de B. But of what is it that people will not talk?'

ATLAS,—March 10.

HOLLAND.

If we could believe the correspondents of the daily papers, we should expect to see the King of Holland forced to submission by the remonstrances of his people. We know the falsehood of any such allegation, and, therefore, consider, as we have all along done, that the matter will be settled otherwise, than by the compulsory yielding of William of the Netherlands. On the other hand, the same authorities assure us that the Belgians are all prepared to do something wonderful for themselves, that they will throw off the shackles of France, and the fetters of England, set themselves free, and establish a republic. What, with Holland at war, a tyrant guardian in France, a suspicious neighbour in Prussia and with England, a compound of all these? Without the Scheldt, without an army, without trade, and without money? All very fine theory, gentlemen ; but with regard to Belgium or Holland, there are as yet no *facts* whence to draw a decided conclusion. M. Zuylen Van Nyevelt returns to Holland, and M. Dedel is not yet ready to take his place. The King of Holland scornfully rejects the arbitration of France and England, and appeals to Europe. No court makes itself responsible for the acts of France or England, and the embroglio continues. It is observed, that not one European state has sent a minister to Belgium, even when they have received Belgian envoys.

FRANCE.

If the Duchess de Berry were what her confession appears to make her, why does the government continue her imprisonment? Let them set her free, if she be guilty, for then she must be harmless. The devotion and ingenuity of the Carlists, however, find in the continued durance, as in every thing else, some proofs of the innocence of their heroine. The acquittal of Chateaubriand and others has strengthened the cause, and would have made it formidable, but for this very timely confession. The necessity of some such matter at the present moment adds to the suspicion of its genuineness. Many doubt it, and assert that, in the telegraphic announcement of Ferdinand's death, the government of Louis Philippe have committed forgery, to aid a political speculation.

PORTUGAL.

Matters remain in *statu quo* with Pedro ; but Miguel has obtained a loan in France, has refitted his squadron, and has ordered a levy of 6,000 men. Ferdinand has, under the apprehension of cholera or liberalism, most positively forbidden the entrance into Spain of any person of whatsoever rank, or of any article under whatsoever pretence, from Oporto, or the province in which it stands. The army of Miguel is represented as being afflicted with fever, and the city of Oporto with cholera. To what a waste of life has this mad struggle tended?

The Coercion Bill.—At Glasgow, Aberdeen, Manchester, and many other places, petitions have been got up, crowded meetings held, and very strong resolutions passed against the ministerial measure for the pacification of Ireland. On the other hand, Birmingham has presented a petition in favour of the bill, an example which has not yet been followed.

East India Marine Service.—A meeting of officers in the service of the Hon. East India Company was held on Wednesday at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, to consider the propriety of memorializing the honourable court of directors praying for an adequate remuneration for their services, as they would be entirely thrown out of employ by the abolition of the company's exclusive trade of China ; Captain Timmins in the chair. Captain Nairn, Dalrymple, Shepherd, Blakey, and Earls, were the speakers. The memorial was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to the hon. court of directors by a deputation from a committee appointed. Thanks were voted to the chairman.

The Earl of Dudley.—Died, at half-past five on Tuesday morning, at Norwood, the Earl of Dudley, in the 52d year of his age. The earldom and the viscounties of Dudley and Ward died with his lordship. The baronies of Ward and Dudley go, with an entailed estate of about 4,000. per annum, to his cousin, the Rev. Humble Ward. The earl, by a will drawn up about two years ago, settled the rest of his estate, to the value of 80,000*l.* per annum, on the elder son of Mr. Humble Ward ; but it is said that this will is to be contested by the heir at law, the Earl Ferrers,

The majority on the first reading of the Coercion Bill was decisive. The measure is now placed beyond the reach of opposition. All that the Irish members can do is to struggle vigorously in committee, and, as they cannot prevent the bill from passing into law, to protect that consummation as long as possible. We know their efforts must prove ineffectural in so far as the bill itself is concerned, and that it is very unlikely they will succeed even in abating the severity of its provisions; but a consistent and manly resistence must be attended with the good effect of demonstrating to the country, that the ministers cannot make an attempt upon the liberty of the people with complete impunity. Even if it be admitted that occasions may arise when a violation of the constitution may be necessary to social preservation, it ought still to be made manifest that it is repugnant to the feelings of the country. Extreme cases in legislation should be emphatically recorded as exceptions. The principle upon which they proceed should be denounced, even when justified by the pressure of circumstances.

The House of Commons has been occupied throughout the week chiefly with the affairs of Ireland. On Friday night the Coercion Bill was to have been read a second time ; but Mr. Hume moved a most extraordinary amendment, to the effect that the House should pledge itself to oppose the bill ; and a debate arose, not on the question that the bill be read a second time, but whether the order of the day for the second reading should be read, and a most unprecedented proposal was made to adjourn the debate on the order of the day. This singular controversy terminated in a compromise, and the debate was adjourned to Monday. The Irish Grand Juries Bill was committed on Friday night. Mr. O'Connell's Bill to Amend the Practice of Juries in Ireland was read a first time on Thurday night. The remaining business in the Commons was the continuation of the sugar duties (not opposed by the West India interest), Mr. Hume's motion for a new House of Commons, the disfranchisement of Liverpool referred to a committee, and the reduction of the salaries of public officers. The only matter of interest in the House of Lords during the week was the introduction by the Lord Chancellor, of the new Law Reform Bill.

TIMES,—March 11.

OPORTO, Monday, Feb. 11.

The weather having in some degree moderated, and the bar showing symptoms of an approaching calm, I think it as well to give you an account of events here since the date of my last, on the 5th. On that day the Echo attempted to get out, but could not ; on the next she, however, succeeded, and the Rhadamanthus sailed for Lisbon with the despatches, having thus had to remain six days off without the possibility of communicating with the shore. Three mails for England are on-baord the Druid, but when they may arrive it is impossible to conjecture. There is now no vessel of any description in sight, although those with provisions are looked for with an anxiety which the present condition of affairs here will readily account for.

Military proceedings I have none to mention, as we have had neither attacks nor sorties. Occasionally a few shots and shells have been thrown in, but nothing like a bombardment, although this cannot now proceed from any want of materials on the part of Don Miguel, a whole fleet of small craft having arrived safely at Aveiro from Lisbon with every kind of military stores. This would appear extraordinary, if we had not had previous examples of the same kind, and I must confess that I have latterly asked the question, of what use is the fleet? One vessel, however small, could have prevented Miguel's chassemarées from, at any time, coming up the coast ; but up they do come and even to the northward of the town, supplies of baccaloa and rice having

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been landed at Vians and Villa do Conde. The mutinous state of the ships, particularly the Donna Maria, has caused some fears here lest the sailors may have carried the latter vessel off, as, on the two last occasions that the Admiral was not in company. Promises of pay have, it is said. been repeatedly made to tue men, and as often broken, and this, with constant changing of officers, has subverted anything like that spirit of discipline and attachment, without which the naval service cannot exist. The sailors have also been told that they will always be sure of their pay, as in any event the ships would be security for all that was due to them ; and with such an idea, inculcated for the purpose of allaying temporary discontent, it will not be surprising if the jacks do take a fancy to pay themselves. The policy of holding out such incentives to the performance of duty is questioned by many, but that they have been held out is indubitable.

MARCH 12.

It gives us great pain to announce, that the most alarming news possible for the cause of Don Pedro had arrived from Oporto. If the details which we look for with apprehension to-day confirm the general report of last night, we make no doubt that the Emperor has by this time abandoned Portugal, and that the troops of his brother Miguel are in possession of Oporto. If such be the case, we hope that a capitulation, which the constitutionalists were entitled to demand from the regular army of Don Miguel, has prevented the sack and massacre which must have followed the furious entrance of the Guerillos.

A messenger had arrived from Madrid, with letters of the 2d, which spoke with confidence of the approaching convocation of the Cortes, but our Madrid correspondent shows that little reliance is to be placed on any assertions made as to the intentions to that effect entertained by the Spanish Government. Accounts from Constantinople to the 18th ult. have been received in Paris. Ibrahim's formal consent to the armistice had reached that capital, and the negotiations for peace, under the mediation of England, France, Austria, and Russia, were it is said, at last about to commence.

MARCH 13.

The French papers of Sunday contain some curious instances of the affected confidence reposed by the Carlists in the purity of their heroine, and of the signal overthrow of their best concerted stratagems to impose their faith on others. Some of them, as a condition of their believing in the authenticity of her published declaration of marriage in the *Moniteur*, had demanded to be admitted into her presence, and to learn the fact from her own lips, calculating, of course, that such a permission would be refused, and that the suspicion which they expressed would thus be perpetuated. On seeing these manœuvres, the Governor of Blaye, probably by order of the Cabinet, caused a notice to be inserted in a Bordeaux paper, that the gates of the castle would be thrown open to a deputation of any five of her party, with M. Ravez at their head, that they might see the Princess,—ascertain her identity,—examine her situation,—and learn from herself whether her declaration was genuine, and whether it had been extorted from her by intimidation or elicited by fraud. M. Ravez has written to decline the invitation, and no other distinguished Carlist has dared to accept it.

In the mean time, the health of her Royal Highness seems to be suffering severely, and she is said to express an eager longing for her native climate of Naples. The Government, however, must protect itself from the odious insinuations which could not fail to be propagated were they to send her away in her present condition, and before the occurrence of an event which, notwithstanding the incredulity of her simple champions, she herself declares to be near at hand.

The Chamber of Deputies seems to have got more riotous on some of the items of the budget than it has ever shown itself since the last election. Marshal Soult appears to be the particular object of the present hostility of the Opposition, and to feel more keenly its attacks than any of the other Ministers. His overbearing manner of treating his antagonists exasperates the resistence which he tries to suppress, and his dsficiency in oratory gives an easy victory to his adversaries when he ventures on the open field of controversy. By his recent unpopularity we might almost begin to think that the Movement party had abandoned their wishes to employ him in war, and that, apart from the employment of his military experience, they regard a Field-Marshal as no better than a *doctrinaire*. In the recent squabbles he lost 50,000 francs of his proposed secret service money; and even a small sum of 3,500 francs for repairing the furniture of his office or hotel was disallowed. On this check of his pride the *National* calls upon him to resign, and assures him that he has lost the confidence of the country.

It seems quite evident, from whatever cause it arises, that the Chambers have of late become rather refractory and unmanageable, and that a considerable degree of uncertainty always prevails on the introduction of a measure whether it shall be carried—whether it shall be rejected —or whether it shall be modified. Thus, the original project of law on the state of siege may be almost considered as lost in the Chamber of Peers, or will come out of it so disguised by amendments as not to be any longer recognizable by its authors. Thus, likewise, various changes have been made in the estimates, and a stronger opposition is still threatened. If this spirit were to prevail to a greater extent, or to obstruct the remaining business of the session, the Chamber must either dismiss the Ministry or the Ministry dissolve the Chamber.

Yet, if we may believe their friends, the Administration will be able to go on as at present constituted: we hardly believe it. The Ministers think that public attention will be taken up and diverted by the farce now performing at Blaye. The utmost publicity, as we have already stated, is and will be given to the denouement, and when the last act is over, the Royal actress will probably be sent to Naples; and it is expected that a general amnesty, including even the prisoners at Ham, will be published.

MARCH 14.

Lord DURHAM has for some time been in a very weak state of health, and his frieuds have more than once felt serious doubts about his recovery. His Lordship has therefore felt it a duty to resign his seat in the Cabinet, on account of his inability, to transact the business of a responsible adviser of the Crown. Earl GREY, with great regret, yielded to the reasons of his noble relation and colleague, and yesterday laid the resignation before HIS MAJESTY, by whom it was accepted. We sincerely hope that LORD DUHAM may find the repose of private life beneficial to his health. The country loses one of the soundest and most decisive understandings ever employed in public affairs.

MARCH 15.

The Paris public still continue to occupy themselves with the affairs of the Duchess of Berry. Another letter of the Governor of Blay has appeared in a Bordeaux journal, in which he regrets that his invitation to the Carlists to send a deputation of their party to converse with her Royal Highness, and to ascertain her situation from her own lips, was not accepted, as the suspicions which they still cherished, and which their visit might have removed, might tend to prolong her captivity till an event happened which would justify the declarations already made. By this announcement it appears to be insinuated that the Government were willing to deliver the Duchess to her friends on her promise to produce no further disturbance, provided her friends would acknowledge the justice of her previous treatment. On this the *Tribune*, a republican journal, has the charity to found a hypothesis that the whole story of the marriage, of the pregnancy, and of the subsequent bad health of the Princess, is a pure fiction, for the purpose of being made a pretext to grant her her discharge, and to secure her from punishment !

The French Government having for two years felt the inconvenience of being obliged to call for provisional supplies in anticipation of the regular budget, and having, besides, a great number of organic laws to discuss, has resolved upon a second session in the same year. It is likely that this proposal will meet with great opposition from the deputies, whose summer excursions or country residence it will greatly abridged.

The very bad state of Lord Durham's health having occasioned his retirement from the Ministry, it now becomes a matter of consideration by whom his Lordship's place—that of Lord Privy Seal—shall be supplied. It is very desirable, for the dispatch of public business, that a deliberative body should not be too numerous. Lord Carlisle is already in the Cabinet without an office; his accession, therefore, to the vacant place seems the most natural. We know not, however, what the fact may be.

The preparations for sending succours to the army at Oporto have not, we are assured, been suspended in consequence of the adverse rumours current early in the week, but are proceeding with more activity than ever. A large body of troops has it appears, been for some time collecting at Boulogne, and the vessels appointed to convey them to Portugal arrived in the Downs yesterday. They will be embarked by means of steam-vessels despatched from Dover for that purpose. Wagers have been offered in the city that Don Pedro and his army were in possession of Oporto up to the 5th instant. It is impossible to describe the anxiety of all concerned for the next intelligence for that quarter.

MARCH 16.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which we received yesterday, have not yet brought us the termination of the trial for the alleged attempt on the life of the King at the opening of the Parliamentary session. The second day's proceedings are as destitute as the first of any proofs of the identity of the prisoners. The examination of Mademoiselle Boury led to the same contradictions as at first.

The *Constitutional* contains an account of the disembarkation of Otho, King of Greece, at Nauplia, in the beginning of last month. His Majesty has issued a conciliatory proclamation to his Hellenic subjects.

By intelligence from Coustantinople of the 11th ult., no room was left for doubting that an amicable arrangement was in progress between the Viceroy of Egypt and the Ottoman Porte.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.

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